

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

GENERAL NOTICES. TAXES. FINAL NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons, companies, and corporations, who are liable in the TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO, for the Personal Property Tax of 1877, that they have not yet paid, and that I will not be bound to collect the same, under Sec. 186, Revenue Law, as far as DISTRESS together with their property with the County, and SALT, in the CITY OF CHICAGO.
Collector North Chicago.
Office of County Treasury, corner Dearborn & Illinois-st.

Feb. 1, 1877.

John P. Wilson,
from his home res-
idence, Friends are in-
dulged.

copy.

The Tribune.

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DAILY, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week
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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre. Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Harvey's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Comedy by the Berger Family and Sol Smith Russell.

Wick's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Entertainment of Maggie Mitchell. "Mignon."

New Ohlone Theatre. Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Le Commeader Cassebene, the Prestidigitator.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 508, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 15th and Dearborn-sts., Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the Master, E. M. TUCKER, Sec.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. and A. M.—Regular meeting, 15th and Dearborn-sts., Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. Degree. A cordial invitation to visiting brethren. H. Z. HARRICK, Sec.

M. T. PITTENBELL, W. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 95.

The reduction of the public debt during the month of January is officially stated at \$2,069,669.

A railroad company in Iowa is endeavoring to dispossess many of the farmers of Woodbury, Monona, Ida, Crawford, and Sac Counties of their lands by the galvanization of an obsolete land-grant, and much uneasiness has been excited among the good people of that locality.

The discovery has been made that it will be necessary to immediately repeal one provision of the law creating the Electoral College Commission—that clause which prohibits either the Senate or the House from adjourning from day to day during the sessions of the Commission, and requires a continuous session of Congress, admitting only of recesses being taken. The effect of this is to impede both Houses in the consideration of legislative business during the intervals of recess from the labors of the Joint Commission in counting the Electoral vote, and it is probable that action will be taken forthwith for the repeal of this section of the law.

It appears that there is a sharp inquiry regarding the expenditure (not included in the estimates) of \$123,684.10 for architects, "etc." in the construction of the new State-House at Springfield. This inquiry gets its edge partly from the facts that the architectural plans were well paid for, in the first place, that \$5,000 more was then showered upon the lucky draftsmen who had the edition in their mind's eye; that on top of all this, \$9,000 was contributed for another set of pictures and figures. No wonder, when this architectural Ossia is made like a warty by the huge, omnibus, and "regardless" investment of \$123,684.10 in more of the same kind, that the great good-natured donkey known by contractors as "the people's" rises up and brays lugubriously, and will not be comforted.

A decision made yesterday by Justice CARRON, Presiding Officer of the Arbitration Board, will have the effect of materially shortening the period of its sessions, and bring its labors to a close with commendable promptness. Justice OLIFORD's ruling is that the objections and disputed points in connection with the vote of any State shall be regarded as pertaining to and making up one case, instead of being argued separately, as some of the lawyers would like. The case of Florida, now under consideration, will, under this ruling, be argued but eight hours by counsel on either side, while it would probably consume as many days if the two-hour rule should be construed as applying to each separate question in the case. At this rate the Commission will progress rapidly, and reach a conclusion in short order.

Some of the practical results of the era of economy inaugurated by the present Reform Common Council are apparent in the estimates of the Department of Public Works for 1877. The amount of money which the Council will be asked to appropriate for this branch of the City Government aggregates \$869,118, being \$200,000 less than the amount appropriated for nine months of last year, and \$700,000 less than was asked for. Included in this year's estimate is a sum of \$200,000 for the construction of the Fulton-avenue conduit, so that it will be seen that a very large reduction has been made in the general and miscellaneous expenditures in the Department of Public Works. The same rate of retrenchment applied throughout the municipal service will result in improving the city's credit as well as in bringing relief to the heavily-burdened taxpayers.

The proposition to close up the county's charitable institutions in the event of the continued refusal of the County Treasurer and the two honest members of the Finance Committee to sign the evidences of the indebtedness with which the King want to raise \$100,000 will deceive nobody. The threat will not be carried out; there are too many perquisitions and pickings connected with the Poor-House and Insane Asylum, the Hospital, and the County Agent's office that would be abolished if those institutions were closed. The resolution introduced yesterday as coming from Commissioner Tabor undoubtedly had its origin in the genius of the legal adviser of the King. There is no cause for sympathetic apprehension in behalf of the paupers, the insane, and the sick, and it is to be hoped also that there is no intention to back down on the part of the gentlemen who are making this determined fight against extravagance and rascality. The charitable institutions will be cared for, and the King, too, in due time.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and irregular. Meats purchased at \$2.00 per lb. lower, at \$15.87 per cwt. and \$16.10 for March. Lard closed 15c per lb. lower, at \$10.57 per cwt. and \$10.70 for

March. Meats closed easier, at 5c for shoulders, boxed; 8c for short-ribs; and 8c for short-ears. Highbrowines unchanged, at \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat closed 1c lower, at \$1.24 for February and \$1.26 for March. Corn closed 1c lower, at 42c cash and 46c for May. Oats closed 1c lower, at 35c cash and 35c for March. Rye was dull at 68c. Barley closed steady at 59c for February and 60c for March. Hogs were dull and a shade lower for common. Sales were principally to authority for saying positively that Judge MILLER was never wrote such a letter to BALTIMORE or any other man. It is most likely the professional law KRAMER started the story, and dated it in New Orleans.

Washington dispatches yesterday report the following proceedings in the House:

The Speaker appointed Messrs. COOK of Georgia and Mr. COOPER of Missouri (both Southern Confederates) tellers on the part of the House to record the votes.

Mr. KASSON called the Chair's attention to the fact that both tellers had been chosen from the majority, and that it was customary in such cases to have a representative of the minority appointed.

The Speaker—The gentlemen have been appointed by the Chair under authority of the House, and I have no objection to that.

Mr. COX—Nevertheless it is insolence.

What is "insolence"? Certainly not the remark of Mr. KASSON calling the attention of the House and the country to the gross and shameful partisan conduct of SAM RANDALL, the Speaker. KASSON would have reproved him much more severely than he did for such an exhibition of partisan grab and malice. The remark of "Shady" COX, that KASSON's objection was insolence, shows that he has neither manners nor perception of decency.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The first case of disputed votes to come before the Arbitration Tribunal is that of Florida, which elected the HAYES Electors by 950 majority. The Democrats will seek to have this State counted for TILDEN or thrown out. The Republicans answer is largely embodied in the report of the Senate Committee which investigated the Florida election. To begin with, there is in that State a Canvassing Board established by law and empowered to correct frauds. The original returns on their face gave HARRIS a majority of 45 votes. It will not do in this case for the Democrats to demand that the face of the returns be taken. Indeed, they are further estopped from this by the fact that the Canvassing Board of 1876 pursued precisely the same course as had been taken by the Canvassing Board of 1874, which was composed of Democrats, and which gave the State to the Democrats. The result of sift ing the frauds was to give the HAYES Electors 930 majority instead of 45, the Democratic frauds being largely excessive.

The report of the Senate Committee held that Congress could not go behind the returns for several reasons, viz: (1) The Constitution of the State vests the authority of scrutinizing the votes in the Canvassing Board which exercised it; (2) Neither Congress nor any other tribunal can set aside the right of a State to appoint its Electors in its own way, which is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; (3) The finding of the Board cannot be revised because the Electors are *functus officio*, and the State has completed the work with which the Constitution of the United States has invested it. The same argument will apply to the Arbitration Tribunal, and, if sustained, the Commission cannot go behind the returns with any more authority than Congress.

But the Senate Committee's report and the evidence gathered make a more satisfactory showing than this. With all the gerrymandering of the returns which the Democrats have been able to make, they can only figure out a claim that the TAMPA Electors were chosen by a dozen majority. This conclusion they arrive at by a process similar to that taken by the Canvassing Board; the difference is that the Canvassing Board is authorized by law to take this course and the canvassers are not. Still, if a thorough canvass were to be made, or could be made with authority, the result would be to throw out a good many Democratic votes which the Commission cannot go behind the returns with any more authority than Congress.

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But the Senate Committee's

FOREIGN.

Turkey Pushing Her Peace Negotiations with Servia.

The Turkish Propositions thus Far Are Very Unsatisfactory.

Montenegro Reminds Servia of Their Mutual Stipulation.

Spain and Germany Believed to Be in Close Communication.

The Former Desires to Know if a Victory Over Turkey Would be Allowed to Stand.

THE EAST.

MOSCOW, Feb. 1.—A correspondent telegraphs that, despite Russian suspicions, it appears the Turks do not require material but moral guarantees, namely, that the Powers, particularly Russia, should guarantee Servia's good behavior. This idea is almost as unfortunate as if a material guarantee should be demanded.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

LEONID, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is believed that the Porte, in its negotiations with Servia, is disposed to regard as a guarantee the continued Turkish occupation, namely, that the Powers, particularly Russia, should guarantee Servia's good behavior. This idea is almost as unfortunate as if a material guarantee should be demanded.

MONTENEGRO, in reply to Midhat Pasha's dispatch to treat direct for peace, accepts the proposal to negotiate, and requests the Porte to state the conditions it will accord as a basis of negotiation.

A third dispatch from Berlin says Servia is willing to raise the fortifications at Deligrad and Aleksandrovac. Turkey leaves the other fortresses in her hands.

The Russians are.

DEFENSIVE BATTERIES oppose the Turkish redoubts at Widdin. It is understood that the mobilization of the Russian guns has been resolved upon.

SERVIA WAITING.

A third telegram from Belgrade reports that Servia is waiting for her appeal to the Western Powers to interfere in her behalf, for the purpose of arranging terms with the Porte which shall be satisfactory to both Governments, and not contain stipulations for guarantees so repugnant to both Servia and Montenegro.

It is probable the Serbians will meet, notwithstanding the Cabinet's opposition, to ratify the treaty, if one is negotiated. It is certain that there will be a Conservative Ministry as soon as peace is concluded.

NEGOVIATING WITH MONTENEGRO.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Constant Effendi has been instructed to proceed immediately to Otranto to negotiate terms with Montenegro.

Montenegro is known to the Porte, which shall be satisfactory to both Governments, and not contain stipulations for guarantees so repugnant to both Servia and Montenegro.

Midhat Pasha introduced a stipulation for guarantees as a concession to the Turkish party which objected to the Porte's making overtures to Servia.

A DEFATED ENEMY.

It is thought he will either drop the stipulation or it is an inoffensive minimum. As soon as it was known that Turkey had made overtures to Servia, the Russian representatives at various courts declared that Russia had no objection to the conclusion of a peace. It is evident that these representatives do not seem to have orders to make a similar declaration to Montenegro.

RUSIA AND GERMANY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is evident on all hands that a brisk correspondence is being carried on between Russia and Germany. Russia assert that Russia wants to know whether she can enjoy the fruits of victory if she achieves one. It is evident that Turkey quite comprehended the danger of the prolongation of the present state of affairs. A direct satisfaction which might be offered to Russia is, therefore, being sincerely sought, such as would allay public excitement and justify dismemberment by both Russia and Turkey.

CHINA.

The Journal of St. Petersburg reports that the King of China has applied for a formal complete incorporation of his territory into the Russian Empire.

MEXICO.

DIAZ AHEAD.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1.—Armed resistance against Gen. Diaz is considered as an end for the present. Many adherents of Lerdo continue to leave the country, fearing outrages.

The church party tacitly countenances Diaz, but is really working to place the Conservatives in power. The general opinion prevails that the Diaz government will be of short duration. Gen. Diaz has issued a general order of release of all persons who have been confined in prisons at Matamoros and Monterrey.

Information was received here more than a week ago that Lerdo and Iglesias succeeded in leaving the country in safety, but the Government has purposely delayed its publication.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RIDEREST.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The rinderpest having appeared in a number of localities, a law was passed against it.

INDIA.

SAFETY.

INDIA, Feb. 1.—The King of Sweden, the Crown Prince, and Prince John of Glucksburg, have been given a safe conduct.

LEPT.

FRANCE.

FAIRIES RELIEF.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 1.—The Senate has passed a grant for the relief of the fairies in India.

NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The publication of the *Journal de l'Opinion* has been suspended by its editor for the month, imprisonment for the trial of the President.

INDIA.

INDIA, Feb. 1.—The Senate has passed a grant for the relief of the fairies in India.

SPAIN.

TRIBUTE TINKERING.

LONDON, Feb. 2-5 a.m.—A dispatch from Madrid to the *Times* states that negotiations have commenced between Spain and the United States for the revision of the Treaty of 1795, so that citizens of either country, when in other, can be judged only by civil courts, even in Cuba, unless taken in armed rebellion.

PERU.

PERU, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Lima states that the letters on the subject of the trial of Major Maga had been received by the Government, and nearly raised a new question of the trial of the General.

INDIA.

INDIA, Feb. 1.—The Convention of Mayon continued its session to day, and are making a thorough revision of the city charter.

INDIA, Feb. 1.—It is proposed to make the City Assessor to be appointed by the Council instead of elected by the people, and to recommend that collection be made in conformity with the law governing the collection of county taxes, but providing that there be no division of taxes and requiring that delinquent taxes be made from the City-Treasurer's office, instead of from the Court-House, as now provided. All recommendations

prevailing between the parties, and life-long friends are made deadly enemies.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 1.—Dr. Reynolds, the temperance-reformer, has started a movement that has extended all over the State. He will lecture hereon at the Open-House, as though a devout Christian is opposed to speaking in churches, for fear of sectarian influence, and because those persons who wishes to reach rarely enter a church. Dr. R. tells his story in a lecture, and uses the slogan, "I am one of the boys who know how it is himself." In the Saginaw Valley he has created and holds the liquor-sellers' business. In Saginaw there are more than 250 men with \$150,000 former names have been added to the Reform Club. In Monroe a club of 300 or 400 has been formed, and large clubs have been formed in this city, Jackson, Adrian, and Battle-Creek.

CASUALTIES.

THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—The ice opposite the city and as far up as Bienville's Point, four miles above, made two or three slight movements between noon and 3 p.m. to day without doing any harm. The space in the harbor opened by tugs yesterday was filled up, and it looked as though ferrage would be stopped again. About 4 p.m. a large part of the gorged ice at the foot of Arsenal Island, on the Missouri side, became detached and moved down the stream. Later still a larger body extending from the foot of Arsenal Island to the Illinois shore broke loose and floated away. The river is still open for a long distance below the point, but are still a large part of the gorged ice at the foot of Arsenal Island and the Missouri shore, extending above the Arsenal is still firm. The ice which was broken off the Rock Island Ledge, which was still in the river, is still in the river closed, and the Illinois shore is still open, water along the shore, and in a position to help themselves should the ice come back. No boats have been made for several days past to carry men up to the ice, but the cutters have been making up to this afternoon. Between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening the ice moved again, and it is thought that the great pressure which caused the tides to rise yesterday, the field lying between Arsenal Island and Illinois has given way, and the channel has been opened on that side of the island. The ice is still in the river, but the Rock Island Ledge is still fast. The ice is still open, water along the shore, and the bridge on this side of the river will be safe.

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THE COURTS.

Dividend for the Creditors of the National Life Company.

Remaining Assets of the Company—Possibility of Collection.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Bankruptcy Cases.

A first detailed meeting of the creditors of the defunct National Life-Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court room. Very little interest seemed to be taken in the affair, and only about a dozen or so were present, including Register, Assignee, and reporters. It is a three years since this firm on life insurance business was brought up before Judge McAllister yesterday and discharged.

THE COURTS—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Hesekiah J. Winslow commenced a suit for \$12,000 against Edmund Prindiville.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Walter Hayes, a milliner at Nos. 204 and 206 Washington street, went into bankruptcy yesterday. His reported debts amount to \$600, being wages to two clerks; the secured debts \$500, secured by second mortgage on land in Park Ridge, belonging to M. B. Derrick; \$100, stock of hats, feathers, flowers, and ribbons; \$500; debts due on open account, \$165; stock of store-fixtures, etc., \$360. The position was that he had \$100 in his hands. It is Jenkins was appointed Provisional Trustee.

Henry Perlinsky was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Feb. 28. George W. Campbell was then appointed Provisional Trustee.

In the case of William Scott, an order was made directing the sale of the stock at 50 per cent of the inventory price.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Trustee.

A composition meeting will be held Feb. 1, before Register Hubbard, in the matter of Walter Clark.

The Chicago Wrought-Nail Company was adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable Feb. 20.

In the case of Z. M. Hall, the Assignee, J. M. Chapman, filed a petition setting out that he had invested Hall's stock of goods, consisting of hats, caps, and other articles, value, etc., which they were worth \$4,176, and fixtures \$369.75.

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In the case of Edward Belrose, the Assignee, L. E. Upton, filed a petition setting out that he had invested \$100,000 in the business in March last for \$28. That just before the sale the defendant filed a petition to have the bankruptcy proceeding set aside, which had never been decided. The Assignee says his fees and costs amount to \$75, and that he is entitled to an attorney's fee of \$25, and is asking that the petition not be dismissed until these expenses are paid.

In the case of F. E. Jones & Brother, an order was made directing the bankrupt to appear for discharge on payment of 15 per cent on their debts. They made a compromise at that rate, but, owing to various delays without their fault, the time within which they were to pay that amount was passed without their finding their obligation.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of W. J. Boland and James O'Pooles.

An Assignee will be elected this morning at 11 a. m. for Alonzo Eaton.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Miner T. Ames Company began a suit by order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, asking to enjoin the State of Illinois from the State of Illinois against the Company.

At the time the Receiver was placed in the possession, the Company had standing to its credit in bank, \$6,460.

In other assets consisted of \$1,000 in the claims against the Company.

The total assets were \$6,460.

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THE CITY.
GENERAL NEWS.

Henry Richter, the State street furrier, having been thrown into bankruptcy by his creditors, was arrested last night by Deputy-Marshal Adams on a bankruptcy warrant.

The Hon. James P. Root has received a dispatch from the Republican National Committee to go to Washington as associate counsel in the Compromise case, and he left last evening for that purpose.

A woman and four children, all of them in ill-health, arrived in town yesterday from Marshall, Ia., in search of her husband, William Verhoen, supposed to be employed as a carpenter in this city.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasseh, optician, 53 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a.m., 58°; 5 p.m., 51°; 8 p.m., 46°; 10 p.m., 55°; 8 p.m., 51°.

At about 1:30 yesterday afternoon John O'Neill, 43 years of age, and residing at No. 31 Kansas street, while attempting to cross the ice on the river at Ashland avenue, fell through and was drowned. The river was very high, and the water was too deep for him to get out.

Dr. C. V. Dyer was yesterday resting in his room, quite comfortably in the residence of his son-in-law, No. 29 McAllister place, and from the fact he appeared to be in better spirits, and was able to articulate distinctly, it is thought, that he is recovering and will be soon out of bed.

Last Wednesday night George Traverse, switchman upon the Chicago & Alton Railroad, while in the act of uncoupling a car between Mather and Harrison streets, was accidentally run down by Engine No. 33 and severely killed. His wife, a widow, and two old and leave a wife and five children in poor circumstances at No. 105 Canal street.

The Collector of the West Town, John Hoffmann, during the month of January just closed, gathered in taxes, State, county, and city—aggregating \$10,000. The same day the second of the tax receipts were all of the three Treasurers yesterday. The city receives nearly all of its portion of the taxes collected weekly. To-day levying will be commenced, and the Collector insists that the city must be paid, and, as far as he is concerned, he will furnish it.

The Franklin Social Club, composed of printers, gave a ball at Graceham's Hall last evening. It was got up for the purpose of raising funds for the printers' temperance organization. As the ball was well attended, the money raised will be considerably increased. Mr. James O'Hara was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and Mr. J. E. McEvoy floor-manager. They deserve credit for the excellent manner in which they carried out the programme.

COURT-HOUSE STONE.

The publication in these columns yesterday morning, touching Walker, the Court-House contractor, and his son, the Partner in his firm, seemed to satisfy a large class, at least, that that individual has leased the convict labor, and that his purpose is to cut the stone for the Court-House at the Site of the city, and to do the stone work of the city, if they had any doubt on the subject, and now it is announced that an indignant meeting is to be held by them at an early day.

They join Mr. Walker in saying that the contract for the employment of convict-labor is illegal and void, and they express the belief, which is general, that the award was made to him with the intention that he was to do just as he pleased, or as he chose to do, to figure out convicts labor in making the bid upon which he got the contract.

The interest in the matter, it appears, is not confined to this city. A reporter yesterday from the city of Joliet, who has there a considerable existence, said that a large class, at least, that already a meeting of stone men has been held and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Steele and Dauphin, gentlemen of large means, have gone to Springfield to look after the matter. He says that the citizens of Joliet do not believe that the contract has yet been signed with Walker, and what they desire is to have the contract set aside, and to have the community, which have convened an extraordinary session to the public, and have thrown the odium of existing conditions upon the present Administration. I would state that, under the provisions of the city charter, which cannot legally be ignored, only one appropriation can be made covering the expenditures of the city for the year, and that must be made during the year, and that must be made and passed during the first quarter of the fiscal year. After that no emergency except "certainly or absolutely" warrants the appropriation of any sum whatever for public service during that year.

The appropriation made for scavenger-work for the year ended December 31, 1876, was \$4,426.65 interest is due beside the principal, and the amount asked for last year, which is \$300,000 less than the amount asked for last year.

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